



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

279-9655

Date of Issuance:

3/20/20

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

WC-DCB

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product under FIFRA when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Emily Schmid

Emily Schmid, Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

3/20/20

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the DCI Order identified below:
 - a. Dicamba GDCI-029801-1659

You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the Generic DCI Order listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Reevaluation Division:

<http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=chemicalsearch:1>

3. The data requirements for storage stability and corrosion characteristics (Guidelines 830.6317 and 830.6320) are not satisfied. A one year study is required to satisfy these data requirements. You have 18 months from the date of registration to provide these data.
4. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 279-9655.”
5. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 12/05/2019

If you have any questions, please contact Lydia Crawford by phone at 703-347-0622, or via email at Crawford.Lydia@epa.gov.

Page 3 of 3
EPA Reg. No. 279-9655
Decision No. 558120

Enclosure

ACCEPTED

3/20/2020

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 279-9655

SODIUM SALT OF DICAMBA GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

WC-DCB

SOLUBLE GRANULE

For weed control in asparagus, conservation reserve programs, corn, cotton, fallow croplands, farmstead (noncropland), sorghum, grass grown for seed, hay, proso millet, pasture, rangeland, cereal grains, soybean, sugarcane, and turf.

| Active Ingredient | By Weight |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Sodium Salt of Dicamba | 77% |
| Other Ingredients | 23% |
| TOTAL | 100% |

EPA Reg. No. 279-OALL

EPA Est. No. _____

* Contains 70% 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid (dicamba)

Nonrefillable Containers OR Refillable Containers
Net: _____ Net: _____

KEEP OUT REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| IF SWALLOWED: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. |
| IF IN EYES: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center, doctor or going for treatment.
You may also contact 1-800-331-3148 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Sold By



FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wear protective eyewear and protective clothing: long sleeved shirt and long pants, goggles, socks, shoes, and waterproof gloves.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, and applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves (except for pilots)
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

See engineering controls for additional requirements and exceptions.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Control Statements:

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS. Pilots must use cockpits in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides 40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6).

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment break-down.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds. For terrestrial uses, **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Apply this product only as directed on the label.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

Ground and Surface Water Protection

Point Source contamination: To prevent point source contamination, **DO NOT** mix, load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. **DO NOT** apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below.

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment wash waters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the

mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent a) back siphoning into wells, b) spills, or c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsate. Check valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

Movement by surface runoff or through soil: **DO NOT** apply under conditions which favor runoff. **DO NOT** apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for ground water contamination. Ground water contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and ground water is near the surface. **DO NOT** apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where ground water depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of ground water contamination, carefully follow application rates as affected by soil type in the Product Information section of this label.

Movement by water erosion of treated soil: **DO NOT** apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment or by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least one-half inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tail water for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

Engineered Species Concern: The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

EXCEPTION: If the product is soil injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls worn over short-sleeve shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are **NOT** within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. **DO NOT** enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

WC-DCB, referred to below as WC-DCB, must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA.

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Before applying WC-DCB, read all directions and precautions appearing on the container label and in this booklet. Failure to follow all directions and precautions may result in unsatisfactory weed control, crop injury, or illegal residues.

Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain WC-DCB is registered in

your state.

Always read the entire label, including the Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

WC-DCB is formulated as water dispersible granule intended for use in a spray to control and suppression of many annual, biennials, and perennial broadleaf weeds, as well as woody brush and vines listed in the "Weed Control Information" section of this label. WC-DCB may be used for control of these weeds in asparagus, corn, cotton, conservation reserve programs, fallow cropland, grass grown for seed, hay, proso millet, pasture, rangeland, farmstead (noncropland), small grains, sorghum, sugarcane, and turf.

MODE OF ACTION

WC-DCB is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. WC-DCB interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic uses.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation
- **Do not** apply WC-DCB by air in the state of New York.

Table 1. Crop-specific Maximum Use Rates¹

| Crop | Maximum Rate of WC-DCB per Acre per Application (ounces) | Dicamba Acid Equivalent Per Acre (Lbs.) | Maximum In-Crop Rate of WC-DCB per Season (ounces) | Dicamba Acid Equivalent per Season (Lbs.) |
|------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Asparagus | 12 | 0.525 | 12 | 0.525 |
| Barley, | | | | |
| Fall | 6 | 0.2625 | 8.5 | 0.3719 |
| Spring | 6 | 0.2625 | 8 | 0.35 |
| Corn | 12 | 0.525 | 17 | 0.7438 |
| Cotton | 6 | 0.2625 | 6 | 0.2625 |
| Fallow Ground | 24 | 1.05 | 24 | 1.05 |
| Grass Grown for seed | 24 | 1.05 | 48 | |
| Proso Millet | 3 | 0.1313 | 3 | 0.1313 |
| Pastureland | 24 | 1.05 | 24 | 1.05 |
| Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) | 24 | 1.05 | 48 | 2.1 |
| Oats | 3 | 0.1313 | 3 | 0.1313 |
| Sorghum | 6 | 0.2625 | 12 | 0.525 |
| Soybeans | 24 | 1.05 | 48 | 2.1 |
| Sugarcane | 24 | 1.05 | 48 | 2.1 |
| Turf | 24 | 1.05 | 24 | 1.05 |
| Triticale | 3 | 0.1313 | 3 | 0.1313 |
| Wheat | 6 | 0.2625 | 12 | 0.525 |

¹Refer to Crop-specific Information section for more details.

PRECAUTIONS

- WC-DCB may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems, or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to WC-DCB during their development

- or growing stage.
- **Stress. DO NOT** apply to crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, insects, or widely fluctuating temperatures as injury may result.
- Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of WC-DCB.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

WC-DCB, which contains the active ingredient dicamba is a group 4 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Although WC-DCB has a low probability of selecting for resistant weed biotypes. Tank mixes and rotation with herbicides possessing other modes of action are recommended to avoid weed resistance. The following directions apply to all uses of WC-DCB. Additional precautions and restrictions will be found in each specific use section.

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance. The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Apply full rates of WC-DCB for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your FMC representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your FMC representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. DO NOT assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple sites of action. Products with multiple active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a site of action other than Group 4 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other sites of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative sites of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 4 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two applications of WC-DCB and any other Group 4 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields, during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension

service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED UNDER THE INDIVIDUAL USE HEADINGS OF THIS LABEL, THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS APPLY TO ALL CROP AND NONCROP USES OF WC-DCB. REFER TO INDIVIDUAL USE SECTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS, RESTRICTIONS, APPLICATION RATES AND TIMINGS.

WC-DCB is a water dispersible formulation that can be applied using water or sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier. If a fluid fertilizer is to be used, a compatibility test (see COMPATIBILITY TEST) should be made prior to tank mixing.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Ground or aerial application equipment which will give good spray coverage of weed foliage should be used.

Avoid disturbing (e.g. cultivating or mowing) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

Application Instructions

WC-DCB can be applied to actively growing weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications using water or sprayable fertilizer as a carrier. For WC-DCB application rates for control or suppression by weed type and growth stage see the *Application Rates* section, table *WC-DCB Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage*. For crop-specific application timing and other details, refer to Crop-specific Information. To avoid uneven spray coverage, WC-DCB must not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph. Avoid off-target movement. Use extreme care when applying WC-DCB to prevent injury to desirable plants and shrubs.

DO NOT treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of WC-DCB with the roots of desirable plants such as trees and shrubs.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply WC-DCB should be thoroughly cleaned (see *PROCEDURE FOR CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT*) before reusing to apply any other chemicals.

All crop uses of WC-DCB are intended for a normal growing interval between planting and harvest. No crop rotation restrictions exist if normal harvest of treated crop has occurred. If this interval is shortened, such as in cover crops that will be plowed under, **DO NOT** follow up with the planting of a sensitive crop.

Crops growing under stress conditions such as drought, poor fertility, or foliar damage due to hail, wind or insects, can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. Consult your local or state authorities for possible application restrictions and advice concerning these and other special local use situations. Tank mix directions are for use only in states where the tank mix product and application site are registered.

Cultivation:

DO NOT cultivate within 7 days after applying WC-DCB.

Application Rates

WC-DCB Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage, (Use rate limitations are given in the *Crop-specific Information Sections*.)

| Weed Type and Stage | Rate of WC-DCB per Acre (OZ) | Dicamba Acid Equivalent Per Acre (Lbs.) |
|--|------------------------------|---|
| Annual ¹ | | |
| Small, actively growing | 6 to 12 | 0.2625 to 0.525 |
| Established weed growth | 12 to 17 | 0.525 to 0.7438 |
| Biennial | | |
| Rosette diameter 1" to 3" Rosette | 6 to 12 | 0.2625 to 0.525 |
| Rosette diameter 3" or more | 12 to 24 | 0.525 to 1.05 |
| Bolting | 24 | 1.05 |
| Perennial | | |
| Top growth suppression | 6 to 12 | 0.2625 to 0.525 |
| Top growth control and root | 12 to 24 | 0.525 to 1.05 |
| Noted perennials (footnote 1 in Weed List) | 24 | 1.05 |
| Other perennials ³ | 24 | 1.05 |

| Woody Brush & Vines ⁴ | | |
|---|------------|----------------|
| Top growth suppression | 11.5 to 24 | 0.5031 to 1.05 |
| Top growth control ^{2,3} | 24 | 1.05 |
| Stems and stem suppression ³ | 24 | 1.05 |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rates below 6 ounces per acre may provide control or suppression but should typically be applied with other herbicides that are effective on the same species and biotype. 2. Species noted with footnote 2 in this table require tank mixes for adequate control. 3. DO NOT broadcast apply more than 24 ounces per acre per application. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth or perennial weeds with well established root growth. 4. Retreatment or tank mixtures may be necessary for best control. However, DO NOT exceed a total of 48 ounces of WC-DCB per acre per year. | | |

Additives

To improve postemergence weed control, agriculturally approved surfactants, sprayable fertilizers (urea ammonium nitrate, or ammonium sulfate), or crop oil concentrate may be added, particularly in dry growing conditions. (*Refer to the table in this section entitled "Additive Rate per Acre"*)

Nitrogen Source:

- Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN): Use 2 to 4 quarts of UAN (commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution) per acre. **DO NOT** use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.
- Ammonium sulfate (AMS): AMS at 2.5 pounds per acre may be substituted for UAN. Use high-quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging of nozzles. Other sources of nitrogen are not as effective as those mentioned. FMC Corporation does not recommend applying AMS, if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

Nonionic Surfactants

The standard label recommendation is 1 pint of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, a higher spray surfactant rate is recommended.

Crop Oil Concentrate or Methylated Seed Oil

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- be nonphytotoxic,
- contain only EPA exempt ingredients,
- provide good mixing quality in the jar test, and
- be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils.

For additional information, see *Compatibility Test for Mix Components*.

Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates may be used in preplant, preemergence, and preharvest application, as well as in pastures and noncropland. **DO NOT** use crop oil concentrate for postemergence in-crop applications unless specifically allowed in *Crop-specific Information* section of this label.

Additive Rate per Acre

| Additive | Rate per Acre |
|---|------------------------------|
| Nonionic Surfactant | 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons |
| AMS | 2.5 pounds |
| UAN Solution | 2 to 4 quarts |
| Crop Oil Concentrate | 1 quart* |
| Methylated Seed Oil | 1 quart* |
| *See manufacturer's label for specific rate instructions. | |

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components always perform a compatibility jar test. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in the Mixing Order using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of label rate per acre.

Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, **DO NOT** mix the ingredients in the same tank.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. *Water* - Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
2. *Agitation* - Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. *Inductor* - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
4. *Products in PVA Bags* - Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
5. *Water-dispersible products* - (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
6. *Water-soluble products* - (including, WC-DCB).
7. *Emulsifiable concentrates* - (including, oil concentrate when applicable).
8. *Water-soluble additives* - (including, AMS or UAN when applicable).
9. Remaining quantity of water. Maintain constant agitation during application.

TANK MIX PARTNERS/COMPONENTS

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. The suitable registered herbicide products may be applied with WC-DCB according to the tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels. Observe all instructions, crop restrictions, mixing directions, application precautions, replanting directions, rotational crop guidelines and other label information of each product when tank mixing with WC-DCB.

See section *Crop-specific Information* for more details. WC-DCB may also be used in tank mixtures with foliar applied suitably registered insecticides, herbicide and fungicide. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

DO NOT apply WC-DCB in tank mixtures with products containing the active ingredient insecticide chlorpyrifos.

DO NOT exceed a total of 48 ounces of WC-DCB per acre per year.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing WC-DCB with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities when using products in a tank mix with WC-DCB.

WEED CONTROL INFORMATION

Species Controlled or Suppressed by WC-DCB, including ALS resistant and Triazine-resistant Biotypes, when used according to label directions.

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>ANNUALS</p> <p>Alkanet Amaranth, Palmer, Powell, spiny Aster, slender Bedstraw, catchweed Beggardweed, Florida Broomweed, common Buckwheat, tartary, wild Buffalobur Burclover, California Burdock Buttercup, com, creeping, roughseed, Western field Carpetweed Catchfly, nightflowering Chamomile, corn</p> | <p>Goosefoot, nettleleaf Hempnettle Henbit Jacob's Ladder Jimsonweed Knawel (German Moss) Knotweed, prostrate Kochia Ladysthumb Lambsquarters, common Lettuce, miner's, prickly Mallow, common, Venice Marestail(horseweed) Mayweed</p> | <p>Pusley, Florida Radish, wild Ragweed, common, giant (buffaloweed), lance-leaf Rocket, London, yellow Rubberweed, bitter (bitterweed) Salsify Senna, coffee Sesbania, hemp Shepherd's purse Sicklepod Sida, prickly (teaweed) Smartweed, green, Pennsylvania Sneezeweed, bitter</p> |
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| <p>Chervil, Bur Chickweed, common Clovers Cockle, corn, cow, white Cocklebur, common Copperleaf, hophombeam Cornflower (Bachelor button) Croton, tropic, woolly Daisy, English Dragonhead, American Eveningprimrose, cutleaf Falseflax, smallseed Fleabane, annual Flixweed Fumitory</p> | <p>Morningglory, ivyleaf, tall Mustard, black, blue, tansy, treacle, tumble, wild, yellowtops Nightshade, black, cutleaf Pennycress, field (fanweed, Frenchweed, stinkweed) Pepperweed, Virginia (pepper- grass) Pigweed, prostrate, redroot, (carelessweed), rough, smooth, tumble Pineappleweed Poorjoe Poppy, red-horned Puncturevine Purslane, common</p> | <p>Sowthistle, annual, spiny Spanish needles Spikeweed, common Spurge, prostrate, leafy Spurry, corn Starbur, bristly Starwort, little Sumpweed, rough Sunflower, common (wild), volunteer Thistle, Russian Velvetleaf Waterhemp Waterprimrose, winged Wormwood</p> |
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| <p>BIENNIALS</p> <p>Burdock, common Carrot, wild (Queen Anne's lace) Cockle, white Eveningprimrose, common Geranium, Carolina</p> | <p>Gromwell Knapweed, diffuse, spotted Mallow, dwarf Plantain, bracted Ragwort, tansy</p> | <p>Starthistle, yellow Sweetclover Teasel Thistle, bull, milk, musk, plumeless</p> |
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| <p>PERENNIALS</p> <p>Alfalfa¹ Artichoke, Jerusalem Aster, spiny, white heath Bedstraw, smooth Bindweed, field, hedge Bluewood, Texas Bursage, woollyleaf¹ (Bur, ragweed, povertyweed) Buttercup, tall Campion, bladder Chickweed, field, mouseear Chicorr¹ Clover, hop Dandelion¹ Dock, broadleaf (bitterdock), curly Dogbane, hemp Dogfennel¹ (Cypressweed) Fern, bracken</p> | <p>Garlic, wild Goldenrod, Canada, Missouri Goldenweed, common Hawkweed Henbane, black Horsenettle, Carolina Ironweed Knapweed, black, diffuse, Russian¹ spotted Milkweed, common, honeyvine, Western whorled Nettle, stinging Nightshade, silverleaf (White horsenettle) Onion, wild Plantain, broadleaf, buckhorn Pokeweed Ragweed, Western Redvine</p> | <p>Sericia, lespedeza Smartweed, swamp Snakeweed, broom Sorrel¹ red (sheep sorrel) Sowthistle¹, perennial Spurge, leafy Sundrop Thistle, Canada, Scotch Toadflex, dalmatian Tropical soda apple Trumpet creeper (buckvine) Vetch Waterhemlock, spotted Waterprimrose, creeping Woodsorrel ¹ creeping, yellow Wormwood, Louisiana Yankee weed Yarrow common¹</p> |
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| <p>WOODY SPECIES</p> <p>Alder Ash Aspen Basswood Beech Birch Blackberry Blackgum² Cedar"</p> | <p>Hawthorn (Thornapple)² Hemlock Hickory Honeylocust Honeysuckle Hornbeam Huckleberry Huisache Ivy, Poison</p> | <p>Plum, sand (Wild plum)² Poplar Rabbitbrush Redcedar, Eastern Rose², McCartney, multiflora Sagebrush, fringed² Sassafras Serviceberry Spicebush</p> |
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| Cherry Chinquapin Cottonwood Creosotebush ² Cucumbertree Oewberry ² Dogwood ² Elm Grape | Kudzu Locust, black Maple Mesquite Oak Oak, poison Olive, Russian Persimmon, Eastern Pine | Spruce Sumac Sweetgum ² Sycamore Tarbush Willow Witchhazel Yaupon ² Yucca |
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1. Noted perennials may be controlled using WC-DCB at rates lower than those specified for other listed perennial weeds; see *Rates and Timings* for specific use.

2. Growth suppression

CROP ROTATION

The interval between application and planting rotational crop is given below. Always exclude counting days when the ground is frozen. Planting at intervals less than specified below may result in crop injury. Moisture is essential for the degradation of this herbicide in soil. If dry weather prevails, use cultivation to allow herbicide contact with moist soil.

- *Planting/replanting restrictions for WC-DCB applications of 17 oz/A (0.7438 lb. ae/A) or less.* No rotational cropping restrictions apply at 120 days or more following application. Additionally, for annual crop uses in this label including corn, cotton, sorghum, and soybean, follow the preplant use directions in crop-specific Information. For barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedlings, the interval between application and planting is 15 days per 6 oz/A (0.2625 lb. ae/A) applied east of the Mississippi River and 22 days per 6 oz/A (0.2625 lb. ae/A) west of the Mississippi River.
- *Planting/replanting restrictions for applications of more than 17 oz (0.7438 lb. ae/A) and up to 48 ounces of WC-DCB per acre.* Corn, sorghum, cotton (east of the Rocky Mountains) and all other crops grown in areas with 30" or more of annual rainfall may be planted 120 days or more after application. Barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedlings, may be planted if the interval from application to planting is 30 days per 12 oz/A (0.525 lb. ae/A) (east of the Mississippi River) and 45 days per 12 oz/A (0.525 lb. ae/A) west of the Mississippi River. For all other crops in areas with less than 30" of annual rainfall, the interval between application and planting is 180 days or more.
- *Dicamba Tolerant Cotton or Dicamba Tolerant Soybeans may be planted at any time following an application of WC-DCB*

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

ASPARAGUS

Apply WC-DCB to emerged and actively growing weeds in 40 to 60 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre immediately after cutting the field, but at least 24 hours before the next cutting.

Multiple applications may be made per growing season.

If spray contacts emerged spears, crooking (twisting) of some spears may result. If such crooking occurs, discard affected spears.

Rates: Apply 6 to 12 oz/A (0.2625 – 0.525 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB to control annual sowthistle, black mustard, Canada and Russian thistle, and redroot pigweed (carelessweed).

Apply 12 oz/A (0.525 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB to control common chick-weed, field bindweed, nettleleaf goosefoot, and wild radish.

Restrictions

DO NOT exceed 12 oz/A (0.525 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB in a single application.

Multiple applications may be made per growing season. **DO NOT** exceed a total of 12 oz (0.525 lb. ae) of WC-DCB per treated acre, per crop year.

DO NOT harvest prior to 24 hours after treatment.

DO NOT use in the Coachella Valley of California.

Asparagus Tank Mixes

Apply 6 to 12 oz/A (0.525 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB with glyphosate or 2,4-D to improve control of Canada thistle and field bindweed. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Between Crop Applications (Fallow)

PREPLANT DIRECTIONS (POSTHARVEST, FALLOW, CROP STUBBLE, SET-ASIDE, Prevent Plant) FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

WC-DCB can be applied either postharvest in the fall, spring, or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Apply WC-DCB as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after crop harvest (postharvest) and before a killing frost or in the fallow cropland or crop stubble the following spring or summer.

See Crop Rotational Restrictions in the Restrictions and Limitations section for the required interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

Rates and Timings

Apply 3 to 24 oz/A (0.1313 – 1.05 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB. Refer to the "Application Rates" section to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species. For best performance, apply WC-DCB when annual weeds are less than 6" tall, when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage and to perennial weed regrowth in late summer or fall following a mowing or tillage treatment. The most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke occurs if WC-DCB is applied when the majority of weeds have at least 4" to 6" of regrowth or for weeds such as field bindweed and hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage.

Avoid disturbing treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for WC-DCB. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted. For small grain in-crop uses of WC-DCB, *refer to the small grain section for details.*

DO NOT exceed 24 oz/A (0.1313 – 1.05 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB in a single application or season.

Between Crop (Fallow) Tank Mixes

In tank mixes with other suitable registered herbicides, apply 3 to 12 oz/A (0.1313 – 0.525 lb./ ae/A) of WC-DCB for control of annual weeds, or 12 to 24 oz/A (0.525 – 1.05 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB for control of biennial and perennial weeds. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

CORN (Field, Pop, Seed, and Silage)

Direct contact of WC-DCB with corn seed must be avoided. If corn seeds are less than 1.5" below the soil surface, delay application until corn has emerged.

Applications of WC-DCB to corn during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning. Corn will usually become erect within 3 to 7 days. Cultivation should be delayed until after corn is growing normally to avoid breakage.

Corn may be harvested or grazed for feed once the crop has reached the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity.

DO NOT exceed 12 oz/A (0.525 lb. ae/A) in a single application. Up to 2 applications of WC-DCB may be made during a growing season. Sequential applications must be separated by 2 weeks or more. **DO NOT** exceed a total of 17 oz/A (0.7438 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB per crop year.

DO NOT apply WC-DCB to seed corn or popcorn without first verifying with your local seed corn company (supplier) the selectivity of WC-DCB on your inbred line or variety of popcorn. This precaution will help avoid potential injury of sensitive varieties.

Avoid using crop oil concentrates or methylated seed oil after crop emergence as crop injury may result. Use of crop oil concentrates or methylated seed oil are recommended only in dry conditions when corn is less than 5" tall and when applying WC-DCB alone or tank mixed with atrazine.

Use of sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier is not recommended for applications of WC-DCB made after corn emergence.

WC-DCB is not registered for use on sweet corn.

Preplant and Preemergence Application in No-Tillage Corn

Rates: Apply 12 oz/A (0.525 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB on medium- or fine-textured soils containing 2.5% or greater organic matter. Use 6 oz/A (0.2625 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB on coarse soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam) or medium- and fine-textured soils with less than 2.5% organic matter.

Timing: WC-DCB can be applied to emerged weeds before, during, or after planting a corn crop. When planting into a legume sod (e.g. alfalfa or clover), apply WC-DCB after 4" to 6" of regrowth has occurred.

Preemergence Application in Conventional or Reduced Tillage Corn

Rates: Apply 12 oz (0.525 lb. ae) of WC-DCB per treated acre to medium- or fine-textured soils that contain 2.5% organic matter or more. **DO NOT** apply to coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam) or any soil with less than 2.5% organic matter until after corn emergence (see Early Postemergence uses below).

Timing: WC-DCB may be applied after planting and prior to corn emergence. Preemergence application of WC-DCB does not require mechanical incorporation to become active. A shallow mechanical incorporation is recommended if the application is not followed by adequate rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Avoid tillage equipment (e.g. drags, harrows) that concentrates treated soil over seed furrow, as seed damage could result.

Preemergence control of cocklebur, jimsonweed, and velvetleaf may be reduced if conditions such as low temperature or lack of soil moisture cause delayed or deep germination of weeds.

Early Postemergence Application in all Tillage Systems

Rates: Apply 12 oz (0.525 lb. ae) of WC-DCB per treated acre. Reduce the rate to 6 oz (0.2625 lb. ae) of WC-DCB per treated acre for corn grown on coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam).

Timing: Apply between corn emergence and the 5-leaf stage or 8" tall, whichever occurs first. Refer to Late Postemergence Application if the sixth true leaf is emerging from whorl or the corn is greater than 8" tall.

Late Postemergence Application

Rate: Apply 6 oz (0.2625 lb. ae) of WC-DCB per treated acre.

Timing: Apply WC-DCB from 8" to 36" tall corn or 15 days before tassel emergence, whichever comes first. For best performance, apply when weeds are less than 3" tall.

Apply directed spray when corn leaves prevent proper spray coverage, sensitive crops are growing nearby, or tank mixing with 2,4-D.

DO NOT apply WC-DCB when soybeans are growing nearby if any of these conditions exist:

- corn is more than 24" tall
- soybean are more than 10" tall
- soybean have begun to bloom

Corn Tank Mixes and Sequential Uses

When using tank mix or sequential applications with WC-DCB, always follow the companion product label to determine specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage.

Apply WC-DCB prior to, in tank mix with, or after other suitable registered herbicides. Observe all instructions, crop restrictions, mixing directions, application precautions, replanting directions, rotational crop guidelines and other label information of each product when tank mixing with WC-DCB or sequential applications. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing WC-DCB with other pesticides, additives, or fertilizers. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities when using products in a tank mix with WC-DCB.

See table entitled "Specific Guidelines for Tank Mixes or Sequential Use Programs" for additional limitations or restrictions that apply for tank mix or sequential use programs with these products.

Specific Guidelines for Tank Mixes or Sequential Use Programs

| Tank Mix Partner | Rate Per Acre |
|--|--|
| Herbicides containing nicosulfuron or primisulfuron-methyl | When tank mixing, applications immediately following extreme day or night temperature fluctuations or applications when daytime temperatures DO NOT exceed 50° F may result in decreased weed control or crop injury. Delay application until the temperatures warm and both weeds and crop resume normal growth. |
| 2,4-D | To provide maximum crop safety after corn emergence, use this tank mix only after corn is greater than 8" tall and when application can be made with drop pipes that direct spray beneath corn leaves and away from the whorl of the corn. The maximum rate of 2,4-D in this tank mix is 0.125 pounds of acid equivalent per acre. |

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| Herbicides containing dicamba or dicamba + atrazine | <p>Tank mixes with these products that contain dicamba must not exceed a total combined rate of 0.50 pounds of dicamba acid equivalent per acre (0.25 pound on coarse-textured soils or on any soil when corn is greater than 8" tall).</p> <p>Sequential applications of these products must be separated by a minimum of 2 weeks (unless the combined rate is less than 0.5 pounds of dicamba acid equivalent and corn is 8" tall or less) and must not exceed a combined total of 0.75 pounds dicamba acid equivalent per acre for in-crop use.</p> |
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COTTON

Preplant Applications

Apply up to 6 oz/A (0.2625 lb. ae) of WC-DCB per acre to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting cotton in conventional or conservation tillage systems. For best performance, apply WC-DCB when weeds are in the 2 to 4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Following application of WC-DCB and a minimum accumulation of 1" of rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 21 days is required per 6 oz (0.2625 lb. ae) per acre or less. These intervals must be observed prior to planting cotton.

Dicamba Tolerant (DT) Cotton may be planted any time after an application of WC-DCB

DO NOT exceed 6 oz/A (0.2625 lb.ae/A).

DO NOT apply preplant to cotton west of the Rockies.

DO NOT make WC-DCB preplant applications to cotton in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".

If applying a spring preplant treatment following application of a fall preplant (postharvest) treatment, then the combination of both treatments must not exceed 48 oz/A (2.1 lbs. ae/A).

Cotton Tank Mixes

For control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds, WC-DCB may be tank mixed with suitable registered herbicide containing prometryn, paraquat, and glyphosate. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

GRASS GROWN FOR SEED

Apply 6 to 12 oz/A (0.2625 to 0.525 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB per treated acre on seedling grass after the crop reaches the 3 to 5 leaf stage. Apply up to 24 oz/A (1.05 lbs. ae/A) of WC-DCB on established perennial grass. For best performance, apply WC-DCB when weeds are in the 2 to 4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth.

To suppress annual grasses such as brome (downy and ripgut), rattail fescue, and windgrass, apply up to 24 oz/A (1.05 lbs. ae/A) of WC-DCB per treated acre in the fall or late summer after harvest and burning of established grass seed crops. Applications should be made immediately following the first irrigation when the soil is moist and before weeds have more than 2 leaves.

DO NOT exceed 24 oz/A (1.05 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB in a single application.

DO NOT exceed 48 oz/A (2.1 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB per season.

DO NOT apply WC-DCB after the grass seed crop begins to joint.

Refer to the Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and Farmstead section for grazing and feeding restrictions.

Grass Seed Tank Mixes

WC-DCB may be applied in tank mixes with suitable registered herbicides containing MCPA amine, 2,4-D amine or ester, *clopyralid*, *clopyralid* + 2, 4-D, tribenuron-methyl (e.g. Express® herbicide (with TotalSol® soluble granules) and dicamba. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Refer to the Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and Farmstead section for grazing and feeding restrictions.

PROSO MILLET

For use only within Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

WC-DCB combined with 2,4-D will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in the "Weed Control Information" section of this label.

Apply 3 oz/A (0.1313 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB with 0.375 pounds ai/A of 2,4-D. Apply the tank mix of a suitable registered herbicide containing dicamba + 2,4-D as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds and when proso millet is in the 2 to 5 leaf stage. Use directions for dicamba and 2,4-D products vary with manufacturers. Refer to a dicamba and 2,4-D product with labeling consistent with the crop stage timing for the dicamba containing herbicide. Some types of proso millet may be affected adversely by a tank mix of dicamba + 2,4-D.

DO NOT exceed 3 oz/A (0.1313 lb. ae/A) per single application.

DO NOT exceed 3 oz/A (0.1313 lb. ae/A) per season.

DO NOT apply unless possible proso millet crop injury will be acceptable.

Restrictions for proso millet that is grazed or cut for hay are indicated in Table 3. *Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment in Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and Farmstead* section of this label.

PASTURE, HAY, RANGELAND, AND FARMSTEAD (NONCROPLAND)

WC-DCB may be used on pasture, hay, rangeland, and farmstead (non-cropland) (including fencerows and non-irrigation ditchbanks) for control or suppression of broadleaf weed and brush species listed in the “Weed Control Information” section of this label.

WC-DCB may also be applied to non-cropland areas to control broadleaf weeds in noxious weed control programs, districts, or areas including broadcast or spot treatment of roadsides and highways, utilities, railroad, and pipeline rights-of-way. Noxious weeds must be recognized at the state level, but programs may be administered at state, county, or other level.

WC-DCB uses described in this section also pertain to small grains (forage sorghum, rye, sudangrass, barley, triticale, or wheat) grown for pasture use only.

Some perennial weeds may be controlled with lower rates of either WC-DCB or WC-DCB plus 2,4-D (refer to the “Application Rates” section). It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Rates and Timing

Refer to the “Application Rates” section for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

DO NOT broadcast apply more than 24 oz/A (1.05 lbs. ae/A) of WC-DCB in a single application.

DO NOT broadcast apply more than 24 oz/A (1.05 lbs. ae/A) of WC-DCB per season.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, **DO NOT** exceed a total of 24 oz/A (0.1.05 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB per treated acre during a growing season.

Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT apply more than 12 oz/A (0.525 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB per acre to cereal grains grown for pasture.

DO NOT apply to cereal grains or pastures under seeded with desirable broadleaf crops

Newly seeded areas may be severely injured if more than 12 oz/A (0.525 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB is applied per acre.

Established grass crops growing under stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. Bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalo-grass, and St. Augustinegrass may be injured if more than 12 oz/A (0.525 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB is applied per acre. Usually colonial bentgrasses are more tolerant than creeping types. Velvetgrasses are most easily injured. Treatments will kill or injure alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

There are no grazing restrictions for animals other than lactating dairy animals. Table 3 lists the timing restrictions for grazing or harvesting hay from treated fields.

Table 3. Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

| WC-DCB Rate per Treated Acre | Days Before Grazing | Days Before Hay Harvest |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Up to 12 oz/A (0.525 lb. ae/A) | 7 days | 37 days |
| Up to 24 oz/A (1.05 lbs. ae/A) | 21 days | 51 days |
| Up to 48 oz/A (2.1 lbs. ae/A) | 40 days | 70 days |

WC-DCB can be applied using water, oil in water emulsions including invert systems, or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier (refer to the *Compatibility Test for Mix Components*).

To prepare oil in water emulsions, half-fill spray tank with water, then add the appropriate amount of emulsifier. With continuous agitation, slowly add the herbicide and then the oil (such as diesel oil or fuel oil) or a premix of oil plus additional emulsifier to spray tank. Complete filling of spray tank with water. Maintain vigorous agitation during spray operation to prevent oil and water from forming separate layers.

WC-DCB may be applied broadcast using either ground or aerial application equipment.

Aerial Application

- Spray Volume. Use 2 to 40 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre in a water-based carrier.

Ground Application

- Spray Volume. Use 3 to 600 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre. The volume of spray applied will depend on the height, density, and type of weeds or brush being treated and on the type of equipment being used.
- Spot Treatments. WC-DCB may be applied to individual clumps or small areas of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems.

CUT SURFACE TREATMENTS

WC-DCB may be applied as a cut surface treatment for control of unwanted trees and prevention of sprouts of cut trees.

Rate: Mix 30 to 90 oz (1.3125 to 3.9375 lbs. ae) WC-DCB with 1-gallon water to create the application solution. Use the lower dilution rate when treating difficult-to-control species.

- For Frill or Girdle Treatments: Make a continuous cut or a series of overlapping cuts using an axe to girdle tree trunk. Spray or paint the cut surface with the solution.
- For Stump Treatments: Spray or paint freshly cut surface with the water mix. The area adjacent to the bark should be thoroughly wet.

NOTE: For more rapid foliar effects, 2,4-D may be added to the solution.

APPLICATIONS FOR CONTROL OF DORMANT MULTIFLORA ROSE

WC-DCB can be applied when plants are dormant as a spot treatment to the soil or as a Lo-Oil basal bark treatment using an oil-water emulsion solution.

- Spot treatments. Spot treatment applications of WC-DCB should be applied directly to the soil as close as possible to the root crown but within 6" to 8" of the crown. On sloping terrain, apply WC-DCB to the uphill side of the crown. **DO NOT** apply when snow or water prevents applying WC-DCB directly to the soil. The use rate of WC-DCB depends on the canopy diameter of the multiflora rose.

Examples: Use 0.18, 0.72, or 1.7 oz (0.0079, 0.0315, or 0.0744 lb. ae) of WC-DCB respectively, for 5, 10, or 15 feet canopy diameters.

- Lo-Oil basal bark treatments. For Lo-Oil basal bark treatments, apply WC-DCB to the basal stem region from the ground line to a height of 12" to 18". Spray until runoff, with special emphasis on covering the root crown. For best results, apply WC-DCB when plants are dormant. **DO NOT** apply after bud break or when plants are showing signs of active growth. **DO NOT** apply when snow or water prevents applying WC-DCB to the ground line.

To prepare approximately 2 gallons of a Lo-Oil spray solution:

1. Combine 1.5 gallons of water, 1 ounce of emulsifier, 12 oz (0.525 lb. ae) of WC-DCB, and 2.5 pints of No. 2 diesel fuel.
2. Adjust the amounts of materials used proportionately to the amount of final spray solution desired.

DO NOT exceed 8 gallons of spray solution mix applied per acre, per year.

Pasture Tank Mixes

WC-DCB may be applied in tank mixes with other suitable registered herbicides. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

WC-DCB may be used on both newly seeded and established grasses grown in Conservation Reserve or federal Set-Aside Programs. Treatments of WC-DCB will injure or may kill alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, legumes, and other desirable broadleaf plants.

Newly Seeded Areas

WC-DCB may be applied either preplant or postemergence to newly seeded grasses or small grains including barley, oats, rye, sudangrass, wheat, or other grain species grown as a cover crop.

Postemergence applications may be made after seedling grasses exceed the 3-leaf stage. Rates of WC-DCB greater than 12 ounces per treated acre may severely injure newly seeded grasses.

Preplant applications may injure new seedlings if the interval between application and grass planting is less than 45 days per 12 oz (0.525 lb. ae) of WC-DCB applied per treated acre west of the Mississippi River or 20 days per 12 oz/A (0.525 lb. ae/A) applied east of the Mississippi River.

Established Grass Stands

Established grass stands are perennial grasses planted one or more seasons prior to treatment. Certain species (bentgrass, carpetgrass, smooth brome, buffalograss, or St. Augustine grass) may be injured when treated with more than 12 ounces of WC-DCB per treated acre. When applied at specified rates, WC-DCB will control many annual and biennial weeds and provide control or suppression of many perennial weeds.

Rates and Timings: Apply 3 to 24 oz/A (0.1313 to 1.05 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB. Refer to *the Application Information Section, Additive Rate per Acre* table for rates of various additives. WC-DCB may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with other suitably registered products labeled for use in Conservation Reserve Programs

DO NOT exceed 24 oz/A (1.05 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB in a single application.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, **DO NOT** exceed a total of 48 oz (2.1 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB per acre.

CEREAL GRAINS

Not under seeded to legumes (fall- and spring-seeded barley, oat, triticale and wheat)

WC-DCB combinations with suitable registered tank mix partners will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in the "Weed Control Information" section of this label. For improved control of listed weeds, tank mix WC-DCB with one or more of suitable registered herbicides. WC-DCB used in a tank mix with other herbicides offers the best spectrum of weed control and herbicide tolerant or resistant weed management. Refer to the specific section crop for WC-DCB application rate and timing.

For applications prior to weed emergence or when sulfonylurea-resistant weeds are present or suspected, tank mix a minimum of 2 oz (0.0875 lb. ae) of WC-DCB per treated acre with a non-sulfonylurea herbicide including 2,4-D or MCPA. Tank mixing WC-DCB with these products will offer more consistent control of sulfonylurea-resistant weeds.

Additives:

When tank mixing WC-DCB with suitable registered sulfonylurea use 1 to 4 pints of an agriculturally approved surfactant (containing at least 80% active ingredient) per 100 gallons of spray or not more than 0.25 to 0.5% by volume. Use the highest rate of surfactant when using the lower rate ranges of the tank mix or when treating more mature and difficult to control weeds or dense *vegetative* growth. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Refer to the specific crop sections below for use rates. When treating difficult to control weeds such as kochia, wild buckwheat, cow cockle, prostrate knotweed, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce or when dense vegetative growth occurs, use the 2 to 3 oz (0.0875 to 0.1313 lb. ae) WC-DCB per acre.

Timings:

Apply WC-DCB before, during, or after planting small grains. See specific small grain crop uses below for maximum crop stage. For best performance, apply WC-DCB when weeds are in the 2 to 3 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Applying WC-DCB to small grains during periods of rapid growth may result in crop leaning. This condition is temporary and will not reduce crop yields.

Applications to small grains may be made with aerial applications with 1 gallon of water or more per acre. Where dense foliage is present, 2 to 3 gallons of water per acre should be used.

Restrictions for small grain areas that are grazed or cut for hay are indicated in Table 3 in *Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and Farmstead* section of this label.

CEREAL GRAINS: Barley (fall- and spring-seeded)

Early Season Applications

Apply 1.5 to 3 oz/A (0.0656 to 0.1313 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB to fall-seeded barley prior to the jointing stage. Apply 1.5 to 2 ounces of WC-DCB before spring-seeded barley exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

NOTE: For spring barley varieties that are seeded during the winter months or later, follow the rates and timings given for spring-seeded barley.

DO NOT tank mix WC-DCB with 2,4-D in early season applications on spring-seeded barley.

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS

WC-DCB can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of fall- and spring- seeded barley. Apply 6 oz (0.2625 lb. ae) of WC-DCB per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when barley is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the node (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds canopy.

A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest.

DO NOT use preharvest-treated barley for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, WC-DCB may be tank mixed with other herbicides, such as 2,4-D, that are labeled for preharvest uses in barley.

DO NOT make preharvest applications in California.

Barley Tank Mixes

1. WC-DCB may be applied in tank mixes with other suitable registered herbicides... It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. **DO NOT** use low rates of sulfonylureas containing products on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.

CEREAL GRAINS: OAT (fall- and spring-seeded)

Early Season Applications

Apply 1.5 to 3 oz/A (0.0656 to 0.1313 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB to fall-seeded oat prior to the jointing stage. Apply 1.5 to 3 oz/A (0.0656 to 0.1313 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB before spring-seeded oat exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

WC-DCB may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides, including MCPA amine or ester, for applications in oat.

DO NOT tank mix WC-DCB with 2,4-D in oat.

DO NOT exceed 3 oz/A (0.1313 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB in a single application or crop season.

CEREAL GRAINS: TRITICALE (fall- and spring-seeded)

Early Season Applications

Apply 1.5 to 3 oz/A (0.0656 to 0.1313 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB to triticale. Early season applications to fall-seeded triticale must be made prior to the jointing stage.

DO NOT exceed 3 oz/A (0.1313 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB in a single application or crop season.

Early season applications to spring-seeded triticale must be made before triticale reaches the 6-leaf stage.

Triticale Tank Mixes: For best performance, may be used in tank mix combination with bromoxynil. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

CEREAL GRAINS: WHEAT (Fall- and Spring-seeded)

Early Season Applications

Apply 1.5 to 3 oz/A (0.0656 to 0.1313 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB to wheat unless using one of the fall-seeded wheat specific programs below.

Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made prior to the jointing stage.

Early season applications to spring-seeded wheat must be made before wheat exceeds the 6-leaf stage.

Early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield must receive application between early tillering and the jointing stage. Care should be taken in staging these varieties to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

To improve control of Russian thistle, flixweed, gromwell, or mayweed, add bromoxynil, 2,4-D amine or ester to a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in

the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

SPECIFIC USE PROGRAMS FOR FALL-SEEDED WHEAT ONLY

WC-DCB may be used at 4 oz/A (0.175 lb. ae/A) on fall-seeded wheat in Western Oregon as a spring application only. In Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, up to 6 oz/A (0.2625 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB may be applied on fall-seeded wheat after it exceeds the 3-leaf stage for suppression of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed. Applications may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. WC-DCB may be tank mixed with 2,4-D amine at 6 oz/A (0.2625 lb. ae/A) after wheat begins to tiller. Periods of extended stress such as cold and wet weather may enhance the possibility of crop injury. For fall applications only.

DO NOT use if the potential for crop injury is not acceptable.

Preharvest Applications

WC-DCB can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply 6 oz/A (0.2625 lb. ae/A) WC-DCB per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when wheat is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the node joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy.

A Preharvest Interval of 7 days is required before harvest.

DO NOT use preharvest-treated wheat for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, WC-DCB may be tank mixed with other herbicides.

DO NOT make pre-harvest applications in California.

DO NOT exceed 6 oz/A (0.2625 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB in a single application and 12 oz/A (0.525 lb. ae/A) in a crop season.

WHEAT TANK MIXES

WC-DCB may be applied in tank mixes with other suitable registered herbicides, including one or more of the following FMC herbicides Ally XP¹ herbicide, Express¹ herbicide (with TotalSol soluble granules), Finesse Cereal and Fallow¹ herbicide, Glean XP¹ herbicide, Harmony Extra SG¹ herbicide (with TotalSol[®] soluble granules), and Aim EC herbicide.

| Tank Mix Product Name | EPA Registration No. | Active Ingredients |
|---|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Aim EC herbicide | 279-3241 | Carfentrazone-ethyl |
| Ally XP herbicide | 279-9575 | Metsulfuron-methyl |
| Express herbicide (with TotalSol soluble granules) | 279-9594 | Tribenuron-methyl |
| Finesse Cereal and Fallow herbicide | 279-9610 | Chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl |
| Glean XP herbicide | 279-9600 | Chlorsulfuron |
| Harmony Extra SG herbicide (with TotalSol soluble granules) | 279-9602 | Thifensulfuron+tribenuron-methyl |

In addition, WC-DCB may be applied in tank mixes with products containing *triasulfuron*¹, *bromoxynil + MCPA*, *clopyralid + 2, 4-D*, *clopyralid*, *diuron*, *glyphosate*², MCPA amine or ester³, *prosulfuron*¹, and 2,4-D Amine or Ester³. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

- DO NOT** use low rates of sulfonylurea containing herbicides on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.
- A tank mix of up to 3 oz/A (0.1313 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB with a glyphosate formulation labeled for use as a preplant application to small grains may be applied with no waiting period prior to planting.
- Up to 32 fl oz/A of (1.0 pound ae.) may be used on fall-seeded wheat if crop injury is acceptable.

SORGHUM

WC-DCB may be applied preplant, postemergence, or preharvest in sorghum to control many annual broadleaf weeds and to reduce competition from established perennial broadleaf weeds, as well as control their seedlings.

DO NOT graze or feed treated sorghum forage or silage prior to mature grain stage. If sorghum is grown for pasture or hay, refer to Pasture, Hay, Rangeland and Farmstead section of this label for specific grazing and feeding restrictions.

DO NOT apply WC-DCB to sorghum grown for seed production.

Preplant Application

Up to 6 oz (0.2625 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB may be applied per acre if applied at least 15 days before sorghum planting.

Postemergence Applications

Up to 6 oz (0.2625 lb. ae) of WC-DCB per acre may be applied after sorghum is in the spike stage (all sorghum emerged) but before sorghum is 15" tall. For best performance, apply WC-DCB when the sorghum crop is in the 3 to 5 leaf stage and weeds are small (less than 3" tall). Use drop pipes (drop nozzles) if sorghum is taller than 8". Keep the spray off the sorghum leaves and out of the whorl to reduce the likelihood of crop injury and to improve spray coverage of weed foliage.

Applying WC-DCB to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10 to 14 days.

Preharvest uses in Texas and Oklahoma only:

Up to 6 oz/A (0.2625 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB be applied for weed suppression any time after the sorghum has reached the soft dough stage. An agriculturally approved surfactant may be used to improve performance. For aerial applications, use at least 2 gallons of water-based carrier per treated acre. Delay harvest until 30 days after a preharvest treatment.

Split Application

WC-DCB may be applied in split applications: preplant followed by postemergence or preharvest; or postemergence followed by preharvest. **DO NOT** exceed 6 oz/A (0.2625 lb. ae/A), per application or a total of 12 oz/A (0.525 lb. ae/A) per acre, per season.

SORGHUM TANK MIXES AND SEQUENTIAL TREATMENTS

WC-DCB may be applied prior to, in a tank mix with, or after one or more of the following suitable registered herbicides containing atrazine, bentazon, s-metolachlor + atrazine, s-metolachlor, dimethenamid + atrazine, glyphosate + 2,4-D, dimethenamid-P, glyphosate, quinclorac, paraquat, prosulfuron, and halosulfuron. (It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture).

SOYBEAN

Preplant Applications

Apply 3 to 12 oz/A (0.1313 to 0.525 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting soybeans.

DO NOT exceed 12 oz/A (0.525 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB in a spring application prior to planting soybeans. Following application of WC-DCB and a minimum accumulation of 1" rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 14 days is required for 6 oz/A (0.2625 lb. ae/A) or less, and 28 days for 12 oz/A (0.525 lb. ae/A). These intervals must be observed prior to planting soybeans or crop injury may occur.

DO NOT make WC-DCB preplant applications to soybeans in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS

WC-DCB can be used to control many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and control or suppress many biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in soybean prior to harvest (*refer to the "Application Rates" section*). Apply 6 to 24 oz/A (0.2625 to 1.05 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after soybean pods have reached mature brown color and at least 75% leaf drop has occurred.

Soybeans may be harvested 7 days or more after a preharvest application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts, such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for WC-DCB. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practice could be instituted.

DO NOT use preharvest-treated soybean for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

DO NOT feed soybean fodder or hay following a preharvest application of WC-DCB.

DO NOT make preharvest applications in California.

Soybean Tank Mixes

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Preplant Tank Mixes: WC-DCB may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides for early preplant use in soybeans including burn-down herbicides. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Preharvest Tank Mixes: WC-DCB may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides for preharvest use in soybeans

DO NOT exceed 24 oz/A (1.05 lb. ae/A) of WC-DCB in any of the soybean applications instructed above and **DO NOT** exceed 48 oz/A (2.1 lb. ae/A) in a year.

SUGARCANE

Apply WC-DCB for control of annual, biennial, or perennial broadleaf weeds listed in the "Application Rates" section. Apply 6 to 17 oz (0.2625 to 0.7438 lb. ae) of WC-DCB per acre for control of annual weeds, 12 to 24 oz/A (0.525 to 1.05 lb. ae/A) for control of biennial weeds, and 24 oz/A (1.05 lb. ae/A) for control or suppression of perennial weeds.

Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth. Retreatments may be made as needed, however, **DO NOT** exceed the single maximum application rate of 24 oz (1.05 lb. ae) per treated acre. **DO NOT** exceed a total of 48 oz (2.1 lb. ae) of WC-DCB per treated acre during a growing season.

Timing: WC-DCB may be applied to sugarcane any time after weeds have emerged, but before the close-in stage of sugarcane. Applications of 24 oz (1.05 lb. ae) of WC-DCB per acre made over the top of actively growing sugarcane may result in crop injury. When possible, direct the spray beneath the sugarcane canopy to minimize the likelihood of crop injury. Using directed sprays will also help maximize the spray coverage of weed foliage.

Sugarcane Tank Mixes

WC-DCB may be tank mixed with other products suitably registered for use in sugarcane. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

FARMSTEAD TURF (Non Cropland) and SOD FARMS

For use in farmstead (noncropland) and sod farms, apply 2 to 24 oz (0.0875 to 1.05 lb. ae) of WC-DCB per acre to control or suppress growth of many annual, biennial, and some perennial broadleaf weeds commonly found in turf. WC-DCB will also suppress many other listed perennial broadleaf weeds and woody brush and vine species. Refer to the *Application Information Section, Additive Rate per Acre* table for rates of various additives. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Repeat treatments may be made as needed; however, **DO NOT** exceed 24 oz (1.05 lb. ae) of WC-DCB per acre or per growing season.

Apply 30 to 200 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre (3 to 17 quarts of water per 1,000 square feet), depending on density or height of weeds treated and on the type of equipment used.

To avoid injury to newly seeded grasses delay application of WC-DCB until after the second mowing. Furthermore, applying more than 12 oz (0.525 lb. ae) of WC-DCB per treated acre may cause noticeable stunting or discoloration of sensitive grass species such as bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, and St. Augustinegrass.

In areas where roots of sensitive plants extend, **DO NOT** apply more than 3 oz (0.1313 lb. ae) of WC-DCB per treated acre on coarse-textured (sandy-type) soils, or in excess of 6 oz (0.2625 lb. ae) per treated acre on fine-textured soils. **DO NOT** make repeated applications in these areas for 30 days and until previous applications in these areas for 30 days and until previous applications of WC-DCB have been activated by rain or irrigation.

Farmstead Turf (non cropland) and sod Farms Tank Mixes

Apply 3 to 6 oz (0.1313 to 0.2625 lb. ae) of WC-DCB per acre in a tank mix with one of the products containing the active ingredients bromoxynil, MCPA, MCPP, and 2,4-D at labeled rates. Use the higher rates when treating established weeds.

CROPS

This product can be used on the following crops:

Asparagus
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)
Corn
Cotton
Fallow Systems (Between-crop Applications)
Proso Millet
Pastures
Rangeland
Farmstead
Small Grains (Barley, Oat, Triticale, and Wheat)
Sorghum
Soybean
Sugarcane
Turf

Procedure for Cleaning Spray Equipment

The steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment following applications of WC-DCB or tank mixes of WC-DCB.

Step 1: Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner, according to the manufacturer's directions, and then triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

Step 2: Hose down thoroughly the inside as well as outside surfaces of equipment while filling the spray tank half full of water. Flush by operating sprayer until the system is purged of the rinse water.

Step 3: Fill tank with water while adding 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Operate the pump to circulate the ammonia solution through the sprayer system for 15 to 20 minutes and discharge a small amount of the ammonia solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.

Step 4: Remove the nozzles and screens and flush the system with two full tanks of water.

The steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment used to apply WC-DCB as a tank mix with wettable powders (WP) emulsifiable concentrates (EC), or other types of water-dispersible formulations. WC-DCB tank mixes with water-dispersible formulations require the use of a water/detergent rinse.

1. Complete Step 1 (Above).
2. Fill tank with water while adding 2 lbs of detergent for every 40 gallons of water. Operate the pump to circulate the detergent solution through the sprayer system for 5 to 10 minutes and discharge a small amount of the solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the detergent solution out of the spray tank through the boom. Repeat step 1 and follow with Steps 2, 3, and 4 (Above).

Directions to Avoid Herbicide Drift:

- Sensitive Crop Precautions:
- WC-DCB may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems, or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to WC-DCB during their development or growing stage.
- **DO NOT** make applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing. **DO NOT** spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty or in excess of 5 mph and moving in the direction of adjacent sensitive crops. Leave an adequate buffer zone between area to be treated and only sensitive plants. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift out of the target area than fine sprays.
- Use coarse sprays (volume median diameter of 400 microns or more) to avoid potential herbicide drift. Select nozzles that are designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles (less than 200 microns). Examples of nozzles designed to produce coarse sprays via ground applications are Delavan® Raindrops, Spraying

Systems XR (excluding 110° tips) flat fans, Turbo Teejets®, Turbo Floodjets®, or large capacity flood nozzles such as D10, TK10, or greater capacity tips.

- Keep the spray pressure at or below 20 psi and the spray volume at or above 20 gallons per acre (for ground broadcast applications), unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift-reducing nozzles. Consult your spray nozzle supplier concerning the choice of drift-reducing nozzles.
- **DO NOT** apply WC-DCB adjacent to sensitive crops when the temperature on the day of application is expected to exceed 85° F as drift is more likely to occur.
- Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used.

Aerial Application and Equipment:

DO NOT USE AERIAL APPLICATION EQUIPMENT IF SPRAY PARTICLES CAN BE CARRIED BY WIND INTO AREAS WHERE SENSITIVE CROPS OR PLANTS ARE GROWING.

Use coarse sprays: WC-DCB must not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph as uneven spray coverage may occur.

Water Volume: Use 1 to 10 gallons of water per acre (2 to 20 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre for preharvest uses). Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Make aerial applications at the lowest safe height to reduce exposing the spray to evaporation and wind. The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling, as well as state and local regulations and ordinances. **DO NOT** use aerial equipment if spray particles can be carried by the wind into areas where sensitive crops or plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist.

Ground Application and Equipment:

• Ground Application (Banding)

- $\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast RATE per treated acre} = \text{Band RATE per treated acre.}$
- $\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast VOLUME per treated acre} = \text{Band VOLUME per treated acre.}$

• Ground Application (Broadcast)

- **Water Volume**
Use 3 to 50 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.
- **Application Equipment**
Use coarse sprays. Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.
WC-DCB must not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph as uneven spray coverage may occur.

• Ground Applications (Wipers)

WC-DCB may be applied through wiper application equipment to control or suppress actively growing broadleaf weeds, brush, and vines. Use a solution containing 90 ounces WC-DCB per 1-gallon water. **DO NOT** contact desirable vegetation with herbicide solution. Wiper application may be made to crops (including pastures) and non-cropland areas described in this label with the exception of cotton, sorghum, and soybean.

PESTICIDE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage: Store the product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food, or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

Product Disposal: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a

sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with WC-DCB containing sodium salt of dicamba only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with WC-DCB containing sodium salt of dicamba only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact FMC at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact FMC at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state

and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact CHEMTREC (Transportation and Spills) at 1-800-424-9300, day or night.

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